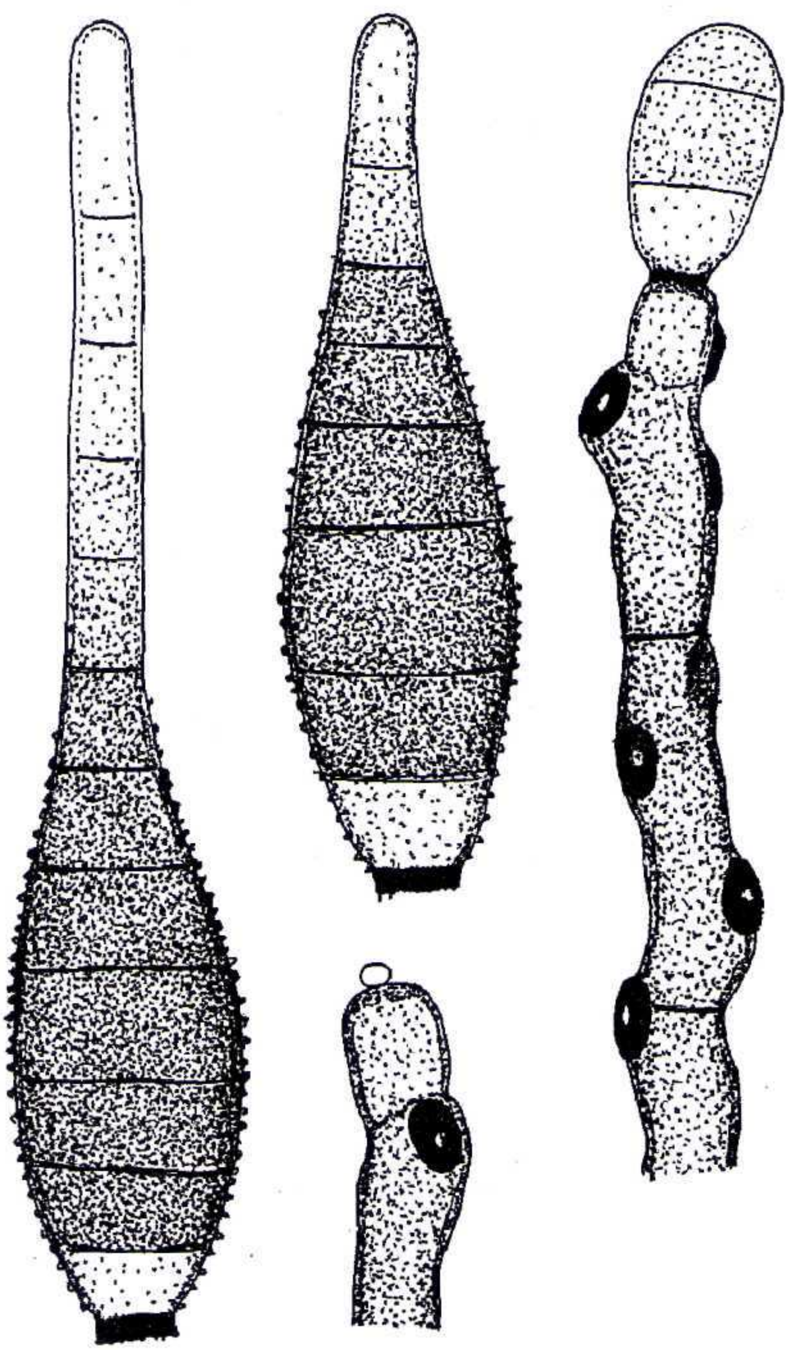
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ENDOPHRAGMIELLA BOGORIENSIS RIFAI, SPEC. NOV. (HYPHOMYCETES)

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ABSTRACT
RIFAI, M.A. 2008. *Endophragmiella bogoriensis* Rifai, *spec. nov.* (*Hyphomycetes*). *Reinwardtia* 12 (4): 275 – 276. — A new species of *Endophragmiella* is described and illustrated based on a specimen found growing on dead branchlets of *Morinda citrifolia* in Bogor, West Java, and compared with its closely related congeners thus far known.

Keywords: *Hyphomycetes*, Java, *Endophragmiella bogoriensis*.

ABSTRAK
RIFAI, M.A. 2008. *Endophragmiella bogoriensis* Rifai, *spec. nov.* (*Hyphomycetes*). *Reinwardtia* 12 (4): 275 – 276. –— Suatu jenis baru *Endophragmiella* dipertelakan dan digambarkan berdasarkan koleksi yang ditemukan tumbuh pada ranting mengkudu *Morinda citrifolia* di Bogor Jawa Barat, serta dibandingkan dengan jenis-jenis semarga kerabat dekatnya yang telah diketahui.

Kata kunci: *Hyphomycetes*, Jawa, *Endophragmiella bogoriensis*.

INTRODUCTION

Colonies of a dematiaceous *Hyphomycetes* was observed growing on the dead branchlets of *Morinda citrifolia* (*Rubiaceae*) in Kotabatu near Bogor (West Java). The features of this fungus answer all the diagnostic characters of *Endophragmiella* Sutton (1973), a genus which according to Hughes (1979) should be characterized mainly by its rhexolytically seceding conidia. Its 1-septate, oblong, and brown conidia make this species somewhat resembles *Endophragmiella uniseptata* (M.B. Ellis) Hughes––originally classi-fied as *Endophragmia uniseptata* M.B. Ellis (1959, 1971)— but that British and New Zealand species has larger conidia masuring 13–27 x 9–12.5 μm with the lower cell sometimes slightly paler. In some respects, it is also similar to *Endophragmiella pallescens* Sutton except for the fact that that Canadian species has branched conidiophores producing longer conidia measuring 15–24 x 7–8 μm. As implied by its name, the other Canadian species *Endo-phragmiella angustispora* Hughes (1979) has navicular to ellipsoidal to narrowly ovoid conidia measuring 14.5–20.5 x 4.5–5.5 μm. *Endo-phragmiella cambrensis* M.B. Ellis (1976) from Wales also has 1-septate and small-sized conidia measuring 13 – 18 x 8 – 10 μm, but those conidia are obovoid or clavate and dark brown coloured. Likewise the 1-septate conidia of the mostly temperate species *Endophragmiella globulosa* (Sutton) Hughes, *Endophragmiella taxi* (M.B. Ellis) Hughes, *Endophragmiella pinicola* (M.B. Ellis) Hughes, and *Endophragmiella boewei* (Crane) Hughes (1979) are obovoid or pyriform, so that they are markedly different from the present tropical species.

Accordingly, this Javanese collection is made the type specimen of *Endophragmiella bogoriensis* Rifai, a new species described below. It clearly belongs to the narrowly envisaged *Endophragmiella* as this genus is circumscribed by Ellis (1976). It should be noted that in emending the genus by absorbing many species previously accommodated in *Endophragmia* Duvernoy & Maire by Ellis (1959, 1971, 1976), Hughes (1979) already indicated the possibility of segregating several more managable genera based on the nature of their spore septation.

Endophragmiella bogoriensis Rifai, *spec. nov*. – Fig. 1.

Coloniae effusae, brunneae, pilosae. *Mycelium* immersum vel superficiale, ex hyphis ramosis, septatis, pallide brunneis, levibus compositum. *Conidiophora* simplicia, recta vel flexuosa, pallide brunnea, laevia, septata, usque ad 200 μm longa, 3–4,5 μm crassa, per proliferationes percurrentes elongascentes. *Conidia* acrogena, oblonga vel ellipsoidea, brunnea, laevia, 1-septata, 12–18 x 7–9 μm, basic claro protrudenti praedita.

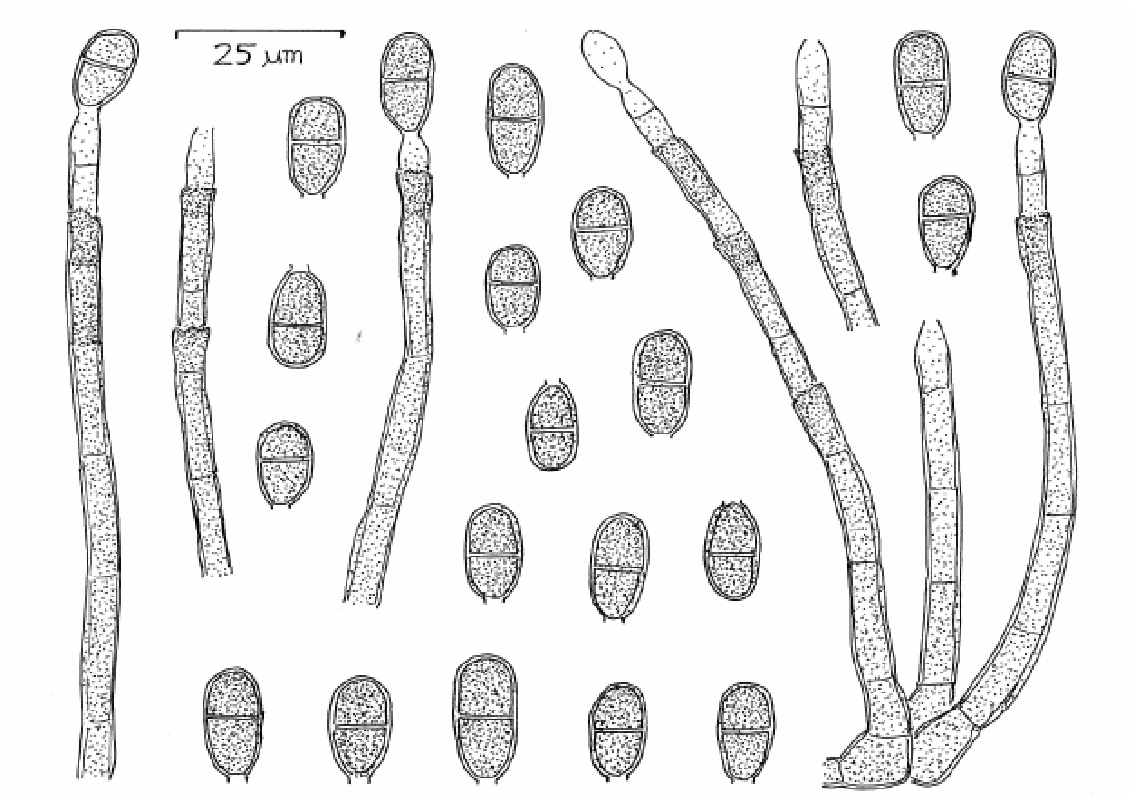


Fig.1. Conidophores, conidiogenous cells, and conidia of *Endophragmiella bogoriensis* Rifai (based on type specimen).

Habitat in ramolis emortuis *Morindae citrifoliae*, Kotabatu, prope Bogor, Java, 22 Februarii 2007, M.A.Rifai *s.n.* (BO typus).

Colonies effused, pale brown to brown, distinctly hairy. *Mycelium* both superficial and immersed in the substratum, composed of branched, septate, pale brown to brown, smooth walled, 2–4 µm thick hyphae. *Conidiophores* erect, straight or flexuous, simple or very rarely branched, cylindrical, brown, smooth walled, septate, elongate through percurrent proliferations, 60–200 µm long, 3.5–5 µm thick, sometimes swollen up to 6.5 µm at the base. *Conidiogenous cells* monoblastic and integrated, terminal, generally percurrently elongated, cylindrical but rather abruptly taper to the truncate pale brown apex. *Conidia* solitary, acrogenous, broadly oblong to ellipsoidal and rounded at the apex, smooth walled, brown, 1 septate, 12–18 µm long and 7–9 µm thick in the broadest part, rhexolytically secede from the conidigeneous cell so that each one is provided with a protuberant thin walled up to 3.5 µm diam. peg.

DISTRIBUTION. Known only from one collection in West Java.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED. West Java. Bogor, Kotabatu, on dead branchlets of *Morindae citrifolia*, 22 February 2007, *M.A. Rifai s.n.* (BO type)

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